

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
DAILY AND SUNDAY SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail in Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....3.00
Three months.....1.50
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....2.00
Sunday, with Magazine.....1.75
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.25
Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only.....6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.
Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$3.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.
Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.
Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents
Thirty pages.....4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Bell. Klnoch.
Counting-Room.....Main 3013 A 673
Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 674

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1903.

Vol. 86.....No. 7

Circulation During June.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	114,050	16.....	114,520
2.....	113,610	17.....	115,240
3.....	115,710	18.....	114,720
4.....	115,550	19.....	113,060
5.....	115,240	20.....	114,780
6.....	117,050	21.....(Sunday).....	119,290
7.....(Sunday).....	120,240	22.....	113,310
8.....	115,630	23.....	112,650
9.....	118,280	24.....	113,810
10.....	124,700	25.....	112,400
11.....	119,410	26.....	111,610
12.....	116,500	27.....	117,370
13.....	119,540	28.....	112,540
14.....(Sunday).....	120,540	29.....	111,750
15.....	115,570	30.....	112,090
Total for the month.....	3,472,470		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	64,130		
Net number distributed.....	3,408,340		
Average daily distribution.....	113,611		
And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 5.36 per cent.			

W. B. CARR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, 1903.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

MODEL STATE FAIR.

While the annual Missouri State Fair, which will be held this year at Sedalia on August 17-22 inclusive, is rapidly known throughout its own State on the general ground of excellence in all departments, it has a wider fame for a special virtue that has not been common to fairs.

This virtue is found in the fact that last year concessions were absolutely and inexorably refused to fakers, to schemes of amusement and to saloons. No liquor was allowed on the grounds, and intoxicated and disorderly persons were promptly ejected. The interest of the fair lay in its exhibits, which every visitor had ample opportunity to study without having his attention attracted by fakery schemes. Dinner was furnished on the grounds by a church society, and a most excellent dinner it was, but exorbitant prices were not permitted.

From the standpoint of gate receipts, which, necessarily, is a vital consideration, the Missouri State Fair of 1902 was so great a success as to excite the wonder and admiration of surrounding States. A recent editorial in the Kansas Farmer clearly voices the sentiment thus aroused. It says, in part: "A clean State Fair is no infrequent dream. It is a matter of fact. It was accomplished in 1902 right here in the West, and proved an educational and financial success in spite of extremely adverse weather conditions. Missouri has set an example for the world. In spite of a most terrific wind and rain storm on the opening day, which destroyed both property and animals, and in spite of the fact that the week closed in a continual drizzle, the people came in such crowds on the one good day the fair had that all debts and premiums were paid and cash left in the treasury. Some day Kansas will want to hold a State fair under the management of State officials, and when this time comes we hope to see the excellent example set by Missouri adopted as a model."

This is an enviable reputation to establish, that of maintaining an annual State Fair that is really a fair, an interesting and comprehensive exhibit of a great State's many resources, and not simply the foundation for a gathering of fake catch-penny schemes and an excuse and facilitator for drunkenness. The example set by the Missouri State Fair may be well commended to all other States and to the world at large. Also, it adds a peculiar interest to this year's fair at Sedalia and should make a strong appeal to many additional thousands who would like to visit a State Fair that makes a full and honest exhibit of State resources.

SOMEBODY RESPONSIBLE.

"If anybody thinks the Postmaster General should know the number of cleaners and whether they were all at work, I have nothing to say," answers Charles Emory Smith, by way of relieving himself of responsibility for frauds committed under him during the last administration.

This must be regarded as an extremely unbusiness-like plea. Somebody was responsible for the cleaners. Somebody was responsible for the man who had charge of the cleaners, and the responsibility was ultimately referred up to the Postmaster General. A number of people in authority, including heads of bureaus, directly underneath Mr. Smith, were responsible for stuffing the pay rolls and collecting pay for "straw" cleaners and numerous others. The cleaners or scrub people were selected as an extreme example, an example of minute frauds of which the former Postmaster General naturally would not have had personal knowledge; but he will not be allowed to plead de minimis.

Such a plea would not be received from the general manager of any self-respecting business concern. Minor people who draw pay from a business house must do their work. It is somebody's business to see that the house gets value received. If the general manager does his work well every other man, down to the office boy, does likewise—it is no mere theory; it is universal fact. The Post-Office Department was supposed to be run on up-to-date business principles. Either connivance or gross negligence was responsible for the scheme of swindling which flourished under Charles Emory Smith and continued under Payne—a scheme which did not stop at petty mulcting in the rank of scrubbers, but extended upward, involving every branch of the service. Had there been more of administration and less politics the service would have been clean.

WINEROOMS.

Excise Commissioner Selbert's effort to enforce the law against winerooms and disorderly saloons should be sustained. Of the two the wineroom is the worse. The disorderly saloon is too often the scene of collisions; but, even at that, it is better than the wineroom, for in the latter, which is conducted more or less quietly, young men and women are started on the wrong road. The life of a frequenter of a disorderly saloon can be spared in preference to the character and prospects of a young man or a young woman.

The fight against the winerooms and disorderly saloons does not reach retail liquor establishments which are conducted in accordance with law. The war is against abuses, excesses and temptations to the young; not against the license permitted by law.

Two extremes are represented by the winerooms and disorderly saloons. The latter are boisterous and possess known character. He who enters knows the risk and is not unwilling to take the consequences. A disorderly place ends its career with violence of some kind. The winerooms are quiet and give no outward warning. They are destructive to public and private morals, and are the more destructive owing to the semblance of order.

The wineroom question is one that concerns every man who has regard for decency and care for the protection of womanhood. It is a pernicious institution which should be totally annihilated. There is absolutely no excuse for its existence. The law is clear and evidence cannot be hard to secure.

BUILDING LAW CHANGES.

When the suggestion was made several months ago that alterations in the building laws should be made it attracted only lukewarm interest in some quarters and feeble protests in others. That the regulations were inadequate and the penalties unenforceable was not at once clear. But closer investigation showed deficiencies and indicated the necessity for better and more ample provisions.

A revised set of building laws has now been prepared by Mr. Charles F. Longfellow, former Commissioner of Public Buildings, and a committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The bill will be introduced in the City Council by Mr. Gibson, to whom it has been tendered by the authors.

In the main the new provisions are far more satisfactory than those now in effect. They might be enlarged to advantage, but they are complete enough for most practical purposes and should receive the sanction of the Municipal Assembly. Further improvements may be made from time to time; for the present the architects may be content, considering expected opposition from interested sources.

The existing building laws are entirely useless. The provisions cannot be enforced. They can be violated with impunity, for the reason that the penalty section is illegal. The Charter establishes the maximum fine for misdemeanor at \$500, while the maximum fine prescribed in the building law is \$1,000. The bill seeks to overcome this fault by making the minimum fine \$5 and the maximum \$500.

Mr. Longfellow made repeated efforts to have this change made, as it is more necessary even than other provisions; but certain members of the last House of Delegates, moved by the petitions of friends who desired more leniency in the fire-protection sections, succeeded in frustrating his efforts. The Council, however, passed several corrective bills, which were defeated or buried in the House.

Among improvements contained in the new bill one of the most important is that which provides for extension of the fire limits, so as to include the district lying immediately south of Forest Park and the northwestern district beyond Easton avenue. St. Louis is growing rapidly and a necessity exists for expanding the prohibition against frame structures.

Other excellent features are: To dispense with the drop gangway at the bottom of a fire escape; to give the Commissioner of Public Buildings more power and latitude in condemning unsafe buildings and in enforcing his decision; to divide buildings in four classes; to prevent gas leakage in buildings and to require ventilation for the free escape of gas; to compel the erection of billboards at least four feet above the ground, and to require that all basement saloons and workrooms have direct exits to the street.

All of these provisions, as well as many others, tend toward conservatism and public safety. The building laws are out of date, inefficient and unenforceable. The main points of this new bill are excellent. If the Assembly should do nothing else, it should at least amend the penalty clause and make it harmonize with the Charter. But it should do more. It should accept the principal provisions of the new bill.

ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO.

That probable trolley line between St. Louis and Chicago, coming in the form of several short lines connecting smaller cities and towns along the route, may yet be the materialization of a project in which a deep interest was manifested some years ago.

This was the design of the late Doctor Wellington Adams of St. Louis, contemplating the building of an electric air line which should make the time of travel between St. Louis and Chicago less than four hours.

For some reason the electric railroad project never materialized into accomplished fact, but the present proposed system of connecting trolley lines, being based on a more practicable theory, contains a sound promise which should be a guarantee of ultimate success.

PAYNE AND THE CAMPAIGN.

Payne is mentioned as leader of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign. In all probability the management will be retained by Hanna, but in any event Payne will be a chief mentor for Mr. Roosevelt; that much is certain. Payne's time and attention will be given to steering his chief's candidacy, and this in spite of the fact that the Post-Office Department needs a man at its head, and that for the next two years the nation's interests are more intimately connected with department affairs than with the ambitions and designs of the Executive politician.

For two terms the Post-Office Department has been virtually left to run itself, while Smith and Payne played politics. The latter received his appointment not in the interests of public service, but in the interests of Mr. Roosevelt. Payne was chosen solely because of his abilities as a fixer. For three years the department's welfare will have been sacrificed in order to secure to Mr. Roosevelt a proficient campaign worker.

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Political services were the "essence of the cabinet" by which Payne became a member of the Cabinet. Payne had Smith's example before him. The Post-Office position had been a sinecure. Payne understood that he was accepting a sinecure, as far as the department itself was concerned.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Thus and only thus, through her motherhood and her domesticity, does woman safeguard the whole nation, its ideals and its social organization. Then and only then is she absolutely on a plane of equality with the man. Without her motherhood and the privileges and privacies and securities of the home life to exact in behalf of herself and her young, she has nothing of importance to contribute to the work of human elevation. Indeed, after a certain point, the nondomestic and childless woman is a menace to social purity and to national stability. The brilliant, graceful, cultured, ambitious, wholly untrammelled lady of the moribund Roman Republic and the short-lived Roman Empire lived to illustrate and substantiate this distressing fact.

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Philadelphia Record.
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ment itself was concerned. Smith knew no more about its actual affairs than the negro, A. S. Day, knows of the affairs of Quondocual. Payne has learned just enough of the Post-Office Department to realize that its affairs must, for the sake of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, be kept secret as far as possible. Keeping them secret has been in the line of Payne's contractual performance. The gist of the services will be rendered in 1904.

SURPASSING POTTS.

Immortal Potts, who for so long held the record for billings and abuse, is milk-milk beside some of our modern scribblers. Here is a sample of Kansas spleen: "Apropos of the attack made by our esteemed contemporary in a neighboring town upon the representative of this district in the Legislature, we would observe that from time immemorial it has been customary for ants and fleas and flies and fools, scoundrels and scoundrels and skunks, Janusses, jackasses and Judases, lizards, leeches and lice, to assail mankind in general and their superiors in particular."

How well is obeyed the bard's injunction to mix gall with ink!

Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith is a bit tart himself. Says he: "The Tulloch gang—it would dignify them too much to call them conspirators—apparently had their way for a time. Now see how the whole brood of pestiferous mosquito liars are dying for cover."

The wriggling gang of liars have lied at every phase of this particular matter. Ananias has a rival! Oh, fudge, Mr. Smith.

Potts occupied himself with reptilia mostly. The modern disciples, while evincing a partiality for insects, confine themselves to no one thing, but range at sweet will. Perhaps at this season bugs and mosquitoes are more effective for the purpose of comparison, conveying more to the reader's mind. Judas, Ananias and the jackass always come handy. Lizards, leeches and "wriggling" things make a pleasing variety. Then, there is the lobster ever in reserve.

These pretty exhibitions come at a time when diversions are at a premium and while entertaining the public it is to be hoped that they relieve the editorial temper. For some moods and congestions there are no better emulsifiers than expetitive epithets. These used to be an editor in Southwest Missouri who, for want of "esteemed contemporaries," went now and then to the barn and said things to his mules.

Though this view will not be shared by the bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange, the American public is wise in refusing to indulge freely in Wall Street speculation just at this time. There is no peril of panic in the outlook, but it is a good time to go a trifle slowly and get a more comprehensive grasp of the situation, especially by waiting until fuller figures of the crop estimates shall have come to hand. The wise man sometimes speculates, but he never speculates blindly.

For the present there should be no reduction in water rates. The rates cannot be revised until the finances of the Water Department are readjusted on a proper basis. This basis will be found as soon as the pure-water problem is solved, and it is hoped that the time is near. The barbers who are in favor of lower water rates should submit their petition when conditions are more opportune.

RECENT COMMENT.

Early Texans.

Emerson Hough in Outlook.
The situation in Texas was something like this: Travis was in San Antonio, hemmed into the adobe building known as the Alamo. Fannin was at Goliad, with other noble fellows soon to fall victims to Mexican treachery. At a distance was Sam Houston, Commander in Chief of an army which did not exist, a commander apparently irresolute and noncommittal, but one wise enough to see that there must be greater union among Texans, else they must inevitably fail. They were bold men, these men of Texas, Austin, Lamar, Fannin, Travis, Rush, James Bowie, the Whartons, Archer of Virginia—what a list of fighting men! Some came for politics, some for sheer love of danger and adventure. Yet there was division among them, as there had been division among the political field back in Tennessee. Crockett, defeated through the agency of General Jackson, had gained no friendship for the latter, although he was now come to fight the battles of Texas. Houston, upon the other hand, was the pet and protégé of Jackson, Bowie, Crockett, Fannin, and Travis might have been called upon to the party of Houston and Austin. Houston, enigmatic, erratic, brave, might perhaps, had his followers been less tempestuous and independent, have been able to unite them into a powerful whole. He did not, or could not. Hence there ensued the bloody history of the early days of the Republic of Texas.

In for a Big Fight.

Outlook.
On Tuesday of last week the political bodies which are to fight against Tammany in the coming municipal campaign in New York completed their organization. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting was chosen permanent chairman of the conference. The bodies in this organization comprise the Citizens' Union, the regular Republican organization, the Greater New York Democracy, the German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn, three other German-American bodies represented by a single committee under the name of the United Germans, the Kings County Democracy, the Austro-Hungarian League, and the Italian-American League. The only important body rightfully belonging to these allies that was lacking was the German-American Reform Union. It is hardly conceivable that it will not be found among them when the campaign begins in earnest. The federation of many bodies composed of citizens of varying political beliefs concerning national policies now bids fair to become a permanent characteristic of municipal campaigns in New York City. It is a stimulating sign of the times to find among these bodies united for good government so many composed of American citizens of foreign origin.

Big Ideas.

Hayne Davis in the Independent.
During the past century men have discovered, and applied to business affairs, scientific truths which will make the world's nations nearer neighbors to each other than any of the States now constituting these unions were when their unification began. All the forces which operated to unite the American States during the past century are operating now to unite the nations in the same form. Not only this, but new and powerful forces have been added, and the whole system of forces has been intensified by the electric flash, annihilating time and distance, making men's interests as wide as the world and their communications as quick as lightning. If union of contiguous States could not be resisted under Nineteen Century conditions, how can union of nations be resisted under these conditions?

Woman's Sphere.

Margaret Bisland in North American Review.
Thus and only thus, through her motherhood and her domesticity, does woman safeguard the whole nation, its ideals and its social organization. Then and only then is she absolutely on a plane of equality with the man. Without her motherhood and the privileges and privacies and securities of the home life to exact in behalf of herself and her young, she has nothing of importance to contribute to the work of human elevation. Indeed, after a certain point, the nondomestic and childless woman is a menace to social purity and to national stability. The brilliant, graceful, cultured, ambitious, wholly untrammelled lady of the moribund Roman Republic and the short-lived Roman Empire lived to illustrate and substantiate this distressing fact.

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SUMMER HOMES OF ST. LOUIS PEOPLE: HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY CIRCLES.



MRS. FRANK OVERTON SQUIRE
Of Cincinnati, who has been visiting in St. Louis, and who will summer at Wequetonsing with her aunt, Mrs. Ashley D. Scott.

ST. LOUIS FAMILIES WHO ADOPT PICTUREQUE NAMES FOR SUMMER HOMES.

St. Louis people of society in large proportion own summer homes at various seaside, lakeside and mountain resorts. Many of these are distinguished by pretty and picturesque names that apply with special significance. The Summer Social Register, just issued, includes these fancifully named homes in its lengthy list of St. Louis people who own town and country houses:

Judge and Mrs. Elmer B. Adams, "Richmond House," Woodstock, Vt.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bates, "Hillside," Morrisburg, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, "Villa Lilly," on the Rhine.
Colonel and Mrs. James Gay Butler, Yacht Duquesne, New York and Larchmont Yacht clubs.
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Houser, "Codarmere," Wequetonsing, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. David D. Johnson, "Boy View," Westport, N. Y.
Doctor and Mrs. John B. Johnson, "Belcourt," Jamestown, R. I.
Doctor and Mrs. Richard C. Keres, Captain and Mrs. Frank McKenna, "Kerenshill," Elkins, W. Va.
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kilpatrick, "Stonehurst," Magnolia, Mass.
Mrs. Francis A. Lane, "Overledge," Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.
Mrs. McKittick, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Markham, the Messrs. McKittick, William C. Strubbing, "Hemlock," Dublin, N. H.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. McKittick, "Oak Lodge," Dublin, N. H.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., "The Clearing," Old Forge, N. Y.
The Reverend Doctor and Mrs. Samuel J. Nicolls, "Pinhurst," Old Forge, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Paramore, Yacht Calque, New York Yacht Club.
Henry Clay Pierce, Yacht Yacoma, Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, New York Yacht Club, "Rock Cove," Fries's Crossing, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Clay Arthur Pierce, "Brook Lea," Fries's Crossing, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Prince, "Bryn-Eldersford," Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.
Mrs. Ashley D. Scott, "Fernleigh," Wequetonsing, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Smith, "Glenbrook," Castleton, Vt.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Terry, "Bellair," Grafton, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomson, the Messrs. Thomson, "Valley Home," Arcadia, N. Y.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Mrs. Charles Bunge, No. 144 Belmont avenue gave a delightful birthday party Thursday in honor of her daughter, Miss Amelia Bunge. Those present were:

Misses—Jennie Ward, Ruth Davis, Mildred Wilson, Gladys Humphrey, Emma Ferguson, Isabelle Ferguson, Emma Dumbach, Herman Stelt, Earl Montgomery, Rola Roberts, Earl Ferguson, Mesdames—L. P. Schwinn, C. M. Bunge.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

On Thursday, July 2, Mrs. W. E. Skinner of No. 149 North Twenty-fourth street, entertained friends with a coffee in honor of the second anniversary of her wedding. She received some very handsome presents. Those present were:

Mesdames—Wyant, Harkmeyer, J. Hegwin, Hammett, Wyant, Dixon, Mesdames—Bertha Hafkemeier, Edna Hafkemeier.

OUTING AT CREVE COEUR.

A crowd of young people enjoyed an outing at Creve Coeur lake last Saturday. Boating, games and dancing were the main features of the day. Among those present were:

Misses—Adelle Pickel, Gertrude Pickel, Louise Riegel, Mary Kratzer, Mary Guttesch, Mesdames—Bernard Duffner, Geo. Wilhelm, W. Guichard, F. Gralke, Bernard Kersens, W. Johnson, Harry Pickel.

M. T. C. GIRLS ENTERTAIN.

The M. T. C. Girls gave their second outing to Grafton on Sunday. Those present were:

Mesdames—Margaret Reche, Loretta King, Margaret McE., Thille Dockstruck, Mesdames—Harry Ebmeyer, Thomas Neary.

EXPLORERS HAVE HAY RIDE.

The Explorers' Club visited Green's Cave near Sullivan, Mo., on its fifth expedition on Sunday. A hay ride from the railroad to the little known cave, luncheon on the banks of the Meramec, a boat ride and a trip of a mile and a half underground, were the distinctive features of the excursion, though every minute of the day was enjoyable.

The party, which consisted of sixty persons, had chartered a car for the occasion to convey them to Sullivan and back. From this point they had to rough it. Half a dozen farm wagons, with beds covered with hay, jolted and bounced them over the five